

DEMING HEADLIGHT.

VOL. 10.

DEMING, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1890.

NO. 12.

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COMMENT.

The Louisiana-Dakota Lottery Company is still at work. It now proposes to furnish to the Dakota farmers 250,000 bushels of seed wheat for spring planting, and pay into the state treasury \$150,000 a year, for a charter.

Pedro Sanchez, of Taos county, has been appointed supervisor of the census, district of New Mexico, vice H. O. Ladd, declined. It would be hard to find in the Territory a suitable person, in all material respects, for that duty.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the Navy, says he is not and will not be a candidate for President. It was he who laid the foundations for the splendid navy now being built, the credit of which the Harrison administration is now trying to steal.

Now that the sun has succeeded in taking the crop out of Gen. Butler's eye, the Democrats of the House should induce Speaker Reed to submit to a similar operation, so that he may be able occasionally to see a Democrat as he rises to ask for the floor in opposition to the majority's schemes for looting the treasury.

With the establishment of a thoroughly American school system, and a law providing for the settlement of our disputed land grant titles, New Mexico will come grandly to the front as the most inviting field in the entire west for immigration and the profitable investment of capital. There will be no question about statehood then.

An effort was made in Congress, the other day, to establish prohibition in the new Territory of Oklahoma by indirect action. The committee had agreed that the general statutes of Nebraska should be in force until the meeting of the new Territorial Legislature. A motion was made to amend by inserting Kansas instead of Nebraska, which if adopted, would carry with it the Kansas prohibitory law. The attempt failed.

There is trouble among the Cochiti Indians in Mexico, on the Arizona line. Old chief Colorado died three weeks ago, and the new chief thinking the medicine man guilty of witchcraft, caused his murder, and thereupon relatives killed two of the slayers. Now the chief with the balance of the tribe asserts they will kill all the medicine men's relatives. It is to be hoped that no meddling person will be permitted to interfere with the pleasant pastime of these Indians, but let them have it out to a finish.

Mr. Mansur, of the House Committee on Territories, makes a telling point on the Idaho Constitution, under which the people of that Territory are now asking admission. That point is that the proposed Constitution disfranchises citizens of that Territory for crime in advance of conviction. The crime aimed at is polygamy—no person guilty of polygamy being permitted to vote—which is all right, provided that the offense must be proven before the punishment can be legally inflicted. That clause is likely to defeat the admission of Idaho, and it ought to.

Notwithstanding that the HERRING has heretofore published the official history of the act of the 28th Legislature known as the "Finance Bill," under the operation of which very great improvement in the finances of the Territory became possible, the New Mexico reports from day to day his charge that the Governor who officially outlined the provisions of the bill and urged its passage by both the 27th and 28th Legislatures, and finally pushed the 28th Legislature into passing it, was the means of defeating it in the 27th Legislature. The New Mexico seems to think that falsification of the public records is legitimate journalism. There are few people, happily, who will agree with it, or regard its editor as other than a very common liar.

A LOT OF SIDE ARRANGEMENT.

The following remark was lately made by a western farmer and cattle grower, in the course of a discussion of the causes of the unprosperous condition of the producing interests. He said:

"Our great trouble is that we pay more than we should for what we consume."

There was a text and an entire sermon in that remark. It was the answer of a statesman and a political philosopher. It is not so much the price the producer gets for his product, as the price he pays for what he has to buy and consume in the production of what he sells. The western farmer produces grain and cattle. A large proportion of his product must find its market abroad, and for that reason its price is fixed in the foreign markets, and no tariff can be of any value to him. He must sell in competition with all the countries of the earth that produce the same things. He is now selling his corn at fifteen cents a bushel, and almost everything else in about the same proportion.

When he goes to the village store to buy the fence wire, lumber, iron, nails or tools necessary to the prosecution of his business, or to outfit his family, it is an easy matter to compute, bushels and in acres, the amount of grain he will have to pay for those supplies.

For a thousand feet of lumber worth ten dollars, for the repair or addition to his house, he pays twelve dollars.

For a dollar's worth of nails he pays a dollar and forty cents.

For a dollar's worth of common window glass he pays a dollar and sixty cents.

For a stove worth twenty dollars he pays thirty dollars.

For ten dollars worth of cooking utensils, pots and kettles, he pays fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

For five dollars worth of knives, forks, and spoons, he pays six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For ten dollars worth of glass, stoves, and furniture, etc., he pays fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

For a dollar's worth of horse shoes he pays a dollar and fifty cents, and for horse shoe nails a dollar and seventy-five cents.

For five dollars worth of chairs he pays seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

For five dollars worth of soap, he pays seven dollars.

For five dollars worth of oil he pays eight dollars and twenty cents.

For a dollar's worth of clothing worth thirty dollars, he pays forty dollars.

For twenty dollars worth of common dress goods for his family, he pays thirty-three dollars and forty cents.

And so on through the entire schedule of manufactured goods that he has to buy, as well as of nearly all classes of groceries, making an aggregate increase in his living expenses for an average family on an average farm or ranch, of hundreds of dollars a year, for which he gets no return whatever. Is it any wonder that farming and ranching do not pay?

The tariff is manifestly of very great value to the manufacturer, but of what value is it to the producer and consumer, in the light of these figures?

Though for twenty years the grain crop has regularly increased year by year till it has nearly doubled in volume, yet its value has steadily declined, and less and less money, every year, has been realized by the producer. The same is practically true of the meat crop, while the tariff cost of goods to the consumer of tariff taxed goods remains practically the same.

Under these conditions, it is not at all strange that the per capita wealth of the manufacturing states of New England is \$1,300, while that of the producing, or agricultural and stock growing states of the west, is but \$500—nor that New England money lenders hold mortgages on two-thirds of the farm and landed properties of the west—nor that the wealth of the country is gradually concentrating in the hands of comparatively few persons—nor that those few persons, the beneficiaries of this tariff robbery, have by their wealth thus obtained, been able to usurp control of the law making and tariff taxing power of the country.

As Mr. Cleveland tersely and forcibly put it in his celebrated tariff message of 1887, "It is plain that such an exaction is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice."

Truly, "our great trouble is that we pay more than we should for what we consume."

A TIMELY ILLUSTRATION.

The citizens of Biddeford, Maine, had at a late election there a forerunner of what is in store for the whole country if the Republican congress passes a federal election law. A deputy United States marshal meddled with voters to such an extent that it became necessary to arrest him and thrust him in prison. If he had been upheld by a federal law he could have carried on his interference with impunity. It is not to be expected that clothing him with federal authority would temper his partisan disposition. It would only give free scope to his political inclinations.

This fairly illustrates the tyrannical use of power that is intended by and will be resorted to in the south in case of the passage of the proposed law. Nor will it by any means be confined to the south. Whenever and wherever Republican officials, under the direction of the Quay and Dudley style of party bosses, may deem it important to carry an election, the same practices will be adopted and persisted in—for the object of the proposed law is simply to carry elections and keep the party in power—no matter how or by what means.

THE CASE WELL PUT.

The republican press had best be a little careful how they refer to the school system of Silver City. In refuting the charges made by the Democrats against their party in connection with the school system, Silver City has a handsome brick public school house in which four teachers carry on the public school for nine months during the year. But both house and school are due to the fact that Silver City constitutes a special school district. While as yet congress has not forbidden special legislation, Silver City applied for and obtained from the legislature the right to tax herself for school purposes. Catron and the rest of the republican bosses had no property in Silver City which they cared to have taxed, so they said that if the Democrats of that city wanted to tax themselves, why let them do it. In consequence of this concession from the legislature Silver City was taxed, and its handsome building erected. And so from year to year, according to the demands, the people tax themselves and their school of four teachers is conducted for nine months during the year. Other cities in New Mexico would gladly do the same. They have asked time and again to be granted the privilege of taxing themselves for school purposes. But special laws cannot be passed. It is impossible to give the right of self-taxation all must have it. Then comes in Catron and the rest of the republican bosses, and rather than their property shall be taxed for the education of the children of the damned tramps at Corralito, and other places, all good public school laws are defeated. The republican party is responsible for this state of case, because they have such men and their round tools in the legislature. As long as this is done New Mexico will have no good public school system, and the republican party is and will be responsible for its fall and its evil consequences.

NOT A "SOUTHERN OUTRAGE."

Indiana papers a few weeks ago published elaborate accounts of the killing of a negro named Ladd, at Mountville, Henry County, Indiana. Henry County is in the bounds of Gen. Thomas Brown's district, which gives a Republican majority of 10,000, and Henry County itself has a Republican majority of 1,700. It seems that Ladd, who was a young fellow about 19 or 20 years old, got into an altercation with a white druggist, in the town of Mountville, who was a good Republican. The cause of the dispute between the negro and the white druggist is not known clearly, but the white druggist got a dozen or more of his Republican friends together and they went running for the colored brother. They took him in the street and fired at him. He took flight and ran and they pursued him shooting in the meantime and about a mile from town brought him down. More than 100 shots were fired at him, and when his lifeless body was picked up there must have been in the neighborhood of a pound of lead in him.

Just this great outrage should have occurred in the heart of the most intensely republican district of Indiana, in a county, suggestive. If it had occurred in Mississippi, the radical organs of the North would have devoted columns to it, but as it occurred in an intensely Republican region in a Southern State, and all parties engaged in the murder were Republicans, great efforts are being made to entirely ignore it. There is some talk of a resolution being introduced in Congress similar to that introduced by Chamberlain after the Panz affair in Aberdeen, N. M., in order to get the details of the Indiana "outrage" before the community.

THAT STATEHOOD CONFESSION.

The Silver City Sentinel calls the attention of the Territorial Board of Health to the fact that "the remains of statehood for New Mexico are lying around loose and are apt to bring on pestilence and disease." We would suggest that the boarders who receive care should go to Washington at their own expense, be requested to enter the remains of the deceased state at their own expense and mark its resting place with a suitable tablet. We also suggest that, if the boarders would write a very forcible obituary.

The secretary of the Interior has approved the recommendation of the military authorities of the San Carlos Indian agency in Arizona, that about 100 of the tribes and children and other relatives of the veterans, be removed to Fort Union, N. M., for temporary confinement. This action is taken for its supposed moral effect, both upon the Indians and those at the agency.

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THE TARIFF REFORM GROUND SWELL.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota farmers' alliance in St. Paul last week was attended by more than 500 delegates, representing 150 lodges with a total membership of 32,000. Although seven-eighths of the delegates were republicans, the convention greeted with prolonged cheers the declaration by N. H. Asby of Des Moines, in a speech of fraternal greeting, that the farmers of Iowa have revolted against high tariff taxation and that they will carry the state for the next democratic candidate for president on the platform of 1888. The Minnesota farmers not only cheered the statement but they followed it up by adopting a resolution of thanks to the speaker and of sympathy with the sentiment he expressed.

Speaker Reed says it is hard for the republicans to bring a quorum together, because Providence keeps away from the house from six to eight of his membership of 100. The Maine statesman has, therefore, kindly undertaken to supply this defect in the arrangement of Providence. (Philadelphia Record.)

For the first time in fourteen years the Democrats have elected the mayor of Rochester, in Utah, Rome, Newburg, Ansonia, Whitehall and Oswego the party of the people was also successful. The central committee for New York state feels much encouraged over these results. They show that the party is gaining ground.

The recent decision of the Supreme court of Nebraska holding the Pullman company to the same responsibility as hotel keepers, will probably become the settled law of the country. The court draws a very close analogy between a sleeping car and an inn, and virtually decides that it is a lodging house on wheels, and that a parlor car is a moving hotel reception room.

The Kansas House of Representatives has reason to be happy. Every meeting they have held in the state so far has been a success and has made converts. The one at Atchison Saturday night was no exception to the rule. The speakers were Senator Bentley of Wichita, Judge Steen of Kingman, and S. H. Kelley, proslavery. Kelley will send a solid Republican delegation to the next legislature.

One day last week the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds reported favorably 19 public building schemes, requiring appropriations amounting to \$3,045,000. These appropriations are scattered all over the country. Some of them are, of course, necessary and proper, but a great majority are merely schemes of public plunder invented for the purpose of helping re-elect Senators or Representatives. There are over 6,000 bills already introduced in Congress, and a member of the House committee states that he has made an estimate of the appropriations called for in them and they aggregate \$900,000,000. Of course many of these schemes will never see light, but enough of them will be supported by special interests and political necessities to make their passage possible and the draft on the treasury enormous.

Speaker Reed's administration is in much contrast with that of Speaker Carlisle, and the entire favor the gentleman from Kentucky, who gave to the Republican minority no occasion to denounce him as a tyrant and as the tool of a partisan committee, which is endeavoring to secure a working majority in the house by force and fraud.

When Vermont is colonized with Swedes and Massachusetts with negroes and New Hampshire is turned into game preserves, New England will hardly know itself, but we shall still expect to hear Senator Blair chiding the door to continue his speech in favor of the bill for the Promotion of Monday.

It is a settled fact that the Methodists are to have a great university at Washington. The deed has been put on record for ethnic areas adjoining the city and comprising a magnificent view of the Potomac river, and Maryland and Virginia on the south and east. Bishop Hurst is directing the movement and proposes to start on the modest basis of two million dollars. He is backed by a church that is able to trouble these figures if necessary and that has boundless vital force.

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